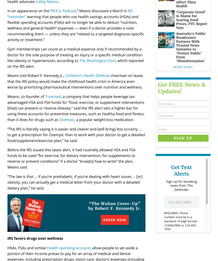
IRS Cracks Down on Deductions for Healthy Food, Exercise as Childhood Chronic Disease Epidemic Explodes

The IRS policy will make the childhood health crisis in America even worse by prioritizing pharmaceutical interventions over nutrition and wellness, according to health advocate Dr. John Mandrola who appeared on the "RFK Jr Podcast."

By John-Mitchell Dumais



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For the first time in history, the IRS is changing its rules on tax deductions to include "medical care" — food and exercise! In their patients, said health advocate Dr. John Mandrola.

In an appearance on the "RFK Jr Podcast," Mandrola discussed a March 31 IRS "reminder" warning that organizations who run health savings accounts (HSAs) and flexible spending accounts (FSAs) will no longer be able to deduct "nutrition, exercise and general health improvements — even if a doctor prescribes it. The IRS is recommending them — unless they are "related to a targeted diagnosis specific to a medical condition."

Gym memberships can count as a medical expense only if recommended by a doctor for the purpose of treating a specific disease or a specific medical condition like obesity or hypertension, according to the Washington Post, which reported the IRS's new policy.

Mears told Robert F. Kennedy Jr., Children's Health Defense chairman on leave, that the IRS's new policy will "make the chronic disease epidemic in America even worse, which may be why a Pharmaceutical CEO is in charge of the IRS now."

There is lack — if you're prediabetic, if you're dealing with heart issues — [or!] obesity, you can actually get a medical deduction for that and be directed to a medical dietary plan," he said.

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IRS favors drugs over wellness

Mandrola, a cardiac and health spending accounts allow people to set aside a physician and author of *Ideal Weight: Your Guide to Losing Weight and Feeling Great*, expenses, including prescription drugs, vision care, doctors' expenses (including co-payments), dental expenses, fertility treatments, medical devices, eyeglasses, even acupuncture and psychiatric care.

Parents can't use their HSA or FSA funds to help pay for healthcare for their dependent children, stepchildren or foster children through age 18 (age 23 if they're full-time students). Only family members may also qualify under certain conditions.

In its recent alert, however, the IRS warned, for example, that food can be considered a medical expense only if it is recommended by a physician to treat a specific illness, does not satisfy normal nutritional needs, and treats one or more and above normal food expenses.

With the IRS reportedly now targeting people who may be accessing HSA funds outside of its rules, taxpayers may be in for an array of medical and exercise expenses, including prescription drugs, vision care, doctors' expenses (including co-payments), dental care